AFRICAN VIOLETS

as presented by

Granger Gardens

NEW SAILOR GIRL

Hugh Eyerdom & Son

R. 1, Wadsworth, Ohio

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INTRODUCTION

It is in behalf of those who are just beginning to know their violets that we have compiled this catalogue. Also for the advanced enthusiast, who wishes to avoid duplication of varieties by name. The latter is of great benefit to either because one can buy more varieties rather than a duplicate plant by another name.

There are numerous inquiries regarding the growing of violets asked here at the greenhouse that to us are the major ones pertaining to violet culture. These we will endeavor to answer to the very best of our ability in the hopes you too may be most successful in growing these lovely plants. There is nothing more enchanting than a window of blooming African Violets. Nothing is more interesting than to see the first bud on a new plant that you have raised from a leaf or to watch that first seed pod develop and finally grow into something excitingly different.

May we say this to you in all fairness to both you and your helpful friends. Please do not try to adjust your new plants to the atmospheric conditions of their homes.

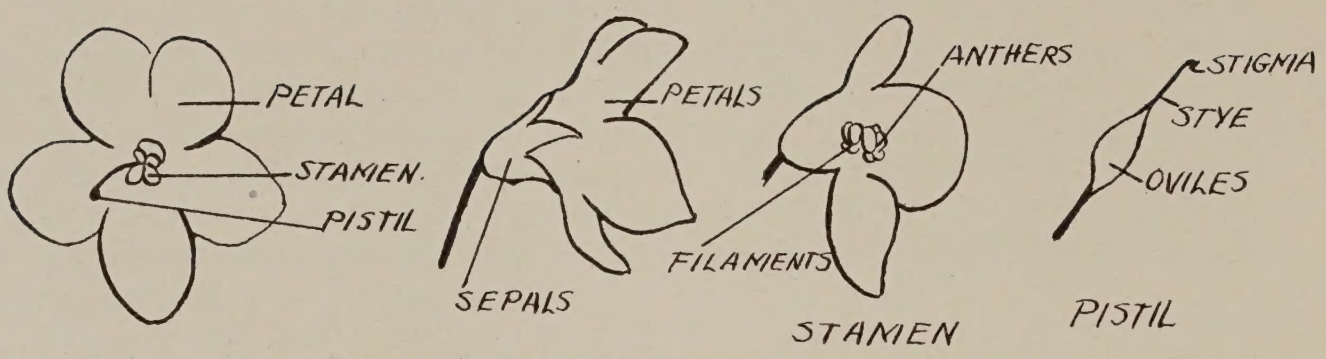
Imagine the joy of having one of the plants you have developed through cross polination or otherwise win the top honors at the National Convention of the African Violet Society of America. All this is open to the beginner as well as the advanced grower.

SELECTING YOUR NEW PLANTS

Upon purchasing any new plants, it is always more than wise to keep them away from your other Violets for at least 30 days to make sure that they are not Mite infested, or otherwise. However, if you are sure that the place you bought them is reliable, and interested in selling clean healthy merchandise, it is safe to add them to your other plants. When selecting plants look down into the center of the plant and see if the tiny little heart leaves are as healthy looking and as perfectly formed as the outer, larger ones. Then lift the plant and look under the leaves to see if there are any little white specks, that resemble white flecks of cot-

LAVENDER BEAUTY

PARTS OF THE FLOWER



ton. (this would be Mealy bug.)

If the blooms are of good size and the leaves are glossy and vibrant looking, you can be safe in feeling you do have a good healthy plant, and have nothing to fear.

While on the subject of purchasing, take the time to ask the grower if this particular plant is being sold under any other name. By so doing you can avoid duplicating a plant that you may already have.

PROPER LOCATION

The best location in your home might be in any window, but the tendency seems to lean to either a North or a East exposure. This is due to the fact that most of the year the rays of the Sun are entirely too direct in the South and in the West. This is because the African Violet (or Saintpaulia) did come from the shaded jungle hillsides, and to get the most from our plants, both in growth and bloom, we should try to reproduce these conditions as near as is possible. There was also subdued Sunlight that filtered through to the plants, but these were definitely not strong direct rays.

If you have no alternative other than a South or West exposure, you can overcome this obstacle in the following manner; First of all make a shadow test. This can be done by placing your hand between the noonday Sun's rays coming through the window, and the plants, trying to keep the hand approximately 18" ahead of the plants. If you can see only a blurred shadow of your hand, you have about the proper light intensity, if the shadow is sharply outlined you have entirely too much direct Sunshine striking your plants and this will cause the leaves to turn a pale Tan color. This is what is known as leaf scald or burn.

To remedy this situation you can do one of several things, place a piece of paper between the window and the plants in the heat of the day,

or, by adjusting your Venetian blinds, or by drawing a plain marquisette curtain across the window to reduce the rays of the Sun. Another precautionery measure is to never water your Violets from the top when they are setting in the Sun. This too will cause leaf spot and spoil the beauty of your plant, if any water happens to rest on the leaves.

Placing plants in a window that is surrounded by heavy shrubbery, or large shade trees, is by far not desirable. This would tend to reduce the necessary amount of light for the plants, and could cause a lack of bloom. The preferred amount of light for the Saintpaulia in the home is from 600 to 800 candlepower.

DU PONT LAVENDER PINK

BLUE GIRL VARIEGATE

WATERING

In our greenhouses where we have thousands of plants pot to pot we are forced to water from the top, and we do have to use warm water to keep from spotting the leaves. Your question may well be, just how warm should the water be for the plants. It can be comfortably warm to the touch and it will be just right. It won't ever hurt to take your plant to the sink and use a soft spray of warm water on it to wash the foliage. The water for this purpose should be just luke warm and no more. Do not set them in the direct Sun or in a cold draft to dry. When watering from the top, if there is a surplus of water that drains down into the saucer pour it off.

Our suggestion for watering that we have found to be most suitable in most homes is as follows. Set the plants in a pan of warm water once a week and allow them to absorb enough to moisten the top of the soil. Remove them and add merely a tablespoonful or more when the soil on the top of the pot becomes dry. Just because the top soil is dry does not indicate that the entire plant is dry to the bottom and this is where most mistakes are made in watering. Scrape some of the top dry soil away and most times you will find that the moisture line is not too far down. In this case you only need to moisten the top instead of soaking the entire pot of soil. However if you have been raising Violets for awhile, do just exactly as you were doing. By no means change any successful method of watering.

One method of furnishing humidity to your Violets is to use a metal tray such as a chick feeder or one that has been made to fit your window or table. Either type can be made most attractive by painting it your favorite color of enamel to match the room. Then place the bottom full of sand and keep it damp, (not soaking wet) and set your pots on it. This will afford the moisture in the air that is so necessary to the plants. It will also help to induce bloom, provided you do not overdo it by filling the tray with water and destroying the tiny white root system.

There are those homes where plants can be set into pans of water and allowed to remain there all the time, but this is not so of every home, and you alone can adjust your watering situation far more readily than any one else. If you are in doubt as to what is taking place in your pot, try removing the plant from it by turning it upside down and tapping the rim on a firm object. This will allow your plant to come out without disturbing the soil, and no harm will be done. Examine the tiny white feeder roots that should be in evidence, if the plant has been in this pot for sometime. If they are grey or white you can be sure you are using the correct amount of water, but, if they are a rust or brown color beware. You are destroying them with excessive watering. Here is where you must water about 1/2 as much as you have been, so that the root system can rebuild itself. The best warning you get from your plant is when the row of leaves droops over the edge of the pot. When you water them they should respond and become up-right within 24 hrs. If they do not firm up, you already had too much water before you administered that test amount. By all means reduce your watering and allow your plant to regain the root system that has been destroyed.

The relative humidity in our greenhouse is generally from 50 to 70, with a constant temperature of from 60 to 65 degrees. Your means of maintaining Humidity is with the use of sand trays as recommended above. The temperature in the average home runs between 60 to 80 degrees and Violets will be safely raised in this with the necessary humidity added, plus the proper amount of light.

CROWN ROT

The results of overwatering usually lead to the rotting of plant tissue, commonly known as Crown Rot. Good drainage or soil aeration is very important in overcoming this condition. In a soil that is hard, soggy or compact, the oxygen is excluded. The tiny white feeder roots die first, gradually working up through the entire root system until the base of the

plant is reached, then the main stem rots and in time the plant will die if not removed from the pot and rerooted.

The early symptoms of crown rot are easily identified by the wilted appearance of the plant. If not gone too far the plant can be saved by washing off all the soil and removing all the brown, rotted matter, even if only a small stub remains which shows clean tissue. This can be rerooted by placing it in damp sand, water or Vermiculite. In about five weeks a good root system should be formed. When well rooted, repot the plant in good clean well balanced soil and take care of it in the proper manner.

DU PONT BLUE #5

BLOSSOM DROP

Premature blossom drop may be caused by one of several conditions.

(1) Gasses of one kind or another. A very small amount, five parts per million.
(2) Thrip damage.
(3) Excessive heat, with lack of humidity.

The above three are the greatest offenders in creating blossom drop.

PETIOLE ROT

Petiole Rot is caused by the fertilizer salts that accumulate on the rim of the pot. This can be eliminated by waxing or painting the rim of the pot. You may also use Scotch tape or adhesive tape to accomplish the same results. Pipe stem cleaners may also be used to support the leaves to avoid this condition.

STUNT

Stunt is a malady about which little is known to date. When plants are stunted, leaf blades are small, brittle, and curled upward. Petioles are short and the general appearance is dwarfed and the plant refuses to grow as it should. Little can be learned as yet from Colleges of Floriculture regarding this.

Dispose of any plants that show symptoms of being stunted and use sanitary measures in handling your other plants. Do not take any leaf cuttings from these plants, since this plant itself is ill and can hardly reproduce healthy cuttings.

INSECTS AND CONTROLS

The following paragraphs contain general information regarding plant parasites, their control, and damages they inflict on the plant. Along with the controls mentioned below, sterilization of the soil and pots must be followed to accomplish favorable results.

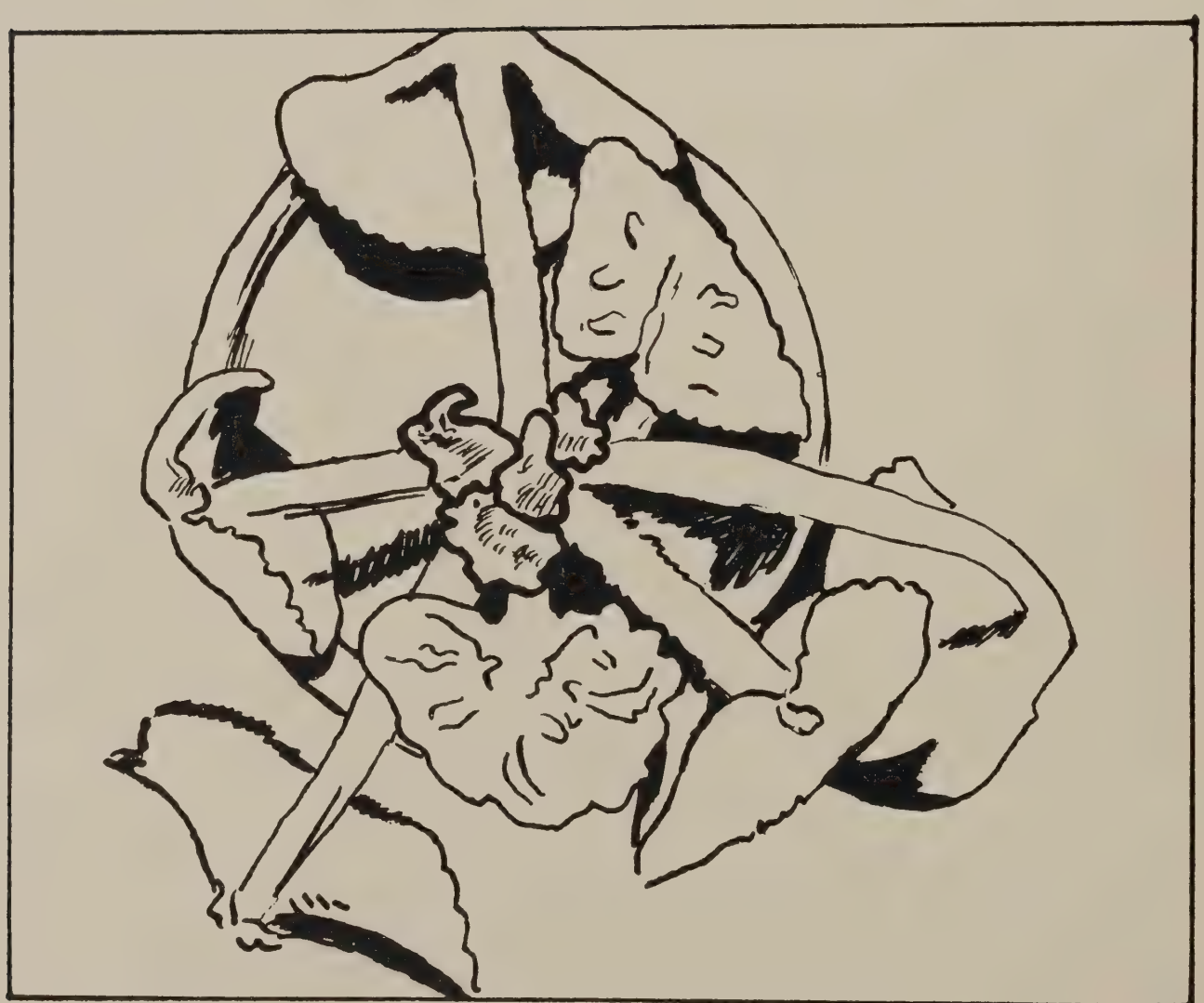
CYCLAMEN MITE

Without a doubt Cyclamen Mite is the most destructive pest to the African Violet plant. Mites are not true insects, but belong to the animal class which includes spiders, ticks, etc., these having eight legs instead of six. Being microscopic, which is typical of the Red Spider mite group, makes them all the more dangerous to successful Saintpaulia culture, both in the home and in the greenhouse. Its presence is identified only by the characteristic deformed foliage and crippled blossom development along with general stunting.

The Mite is glossy white or transparent green, usually less than 100th of an inch long and is rarely seen with the naked eye. It hides in the plant crevices, causing damage by feeding on the plant juices. The female lays five or six eggs a day for two or three weeks. These hatch in about seven days into a six legged larvae that requires ten days to reach adulthood. This completes the life cycle of the Mite.

The infested plant may well be recognized by the crippled hairy heart growth, usually accompanied by a Grey Yellow overcast. Gradually this condition continues until the entire heart of the plant is completely destroyed.

Many times plants with mite are mistaken for stunt, vice versa. In mite infested plants the heart continues to diminish and gnarl until it is completely destroyed for lack of natural juices, but with stunt the heart remains and is not destroyed.



MITE INFESTED PLANT

MITE CONTROL

Mite control starts with the selection of healthy plants, spaced so that the leaves of one plant are not touching another. Also avoid touching clean plants after handling infested plants. When evidence of mite is indicated, by all means remove the plant to another part of the house for treatment, being sure to wash your hands after handling same, before touching another.

There have been many methods of control that have been tried but, the best treatment by far is with the use of Sodium Selenate. A solution of one gram of Sodium Selenate to one gallon of water is the recommended

PURPLE GIRL

amount and has been found most satisfactory. Applying the solution from the top of the pot, (using approximately the same amount you would use to water your plants) and being sure not to get any of it on the leaves. If you do drop some on them you must remove it at once by washing them with warm water, other wise it will burn the leaf. If the treatment is used to guard against mite, one dose is sufficient every six months. If you have mite repeat the dose in two weeks and then not again for six months. It will take approximately six weeks for you to see any improvement on a badly infested plant. Other plants mildly infested might show improvement in less time. The tiny heart leaves will begin to grow out perfectly when you have destroyed the Mites.

MEALY BUG
(Citrus)

Mealy Bugs are found all over the world and find many host plants including the African Violet, Ivys, Begonias, Cactus, Mums and Orchids, making it very simple to have them in your houseplant collection. They are small visible insects, having a white powdery substance carried on filaments extending from their body. They are a sucking insect and produce honeydew, which ants feed on. The adult female lays about 300 to 600 eggs and carries them attached to her body. The eggs hatch in about ten days, and the female dies. After leaving the egg, the larvae then crawls over the plant and start sucking the juices from the plant tissues. The entire life cycle takes about thirty days. The female attains a length of about 1/8 inch and the male is slightly smaller.

The damage resulting from mealy bug infestation can be detected from the crippling affects and general stunting in advanced cases. Control in the house can be had by touching the bug with a swab dipped in alcohol or actually removing the egg, the adult insect. They may be flushed off the plant with a warm water spray. Due to the ants liking the secretion, honeydew, they carry eggs from plant to plant, so try and get rid of any ants that you might see around your house plants. Control in our greenhouses is obtained with Parathion Gas.

SPRINGTAILS

Springtails are the tiny fast moving insects which live in the soil and move around in the watering tray. These tiny white bugs can be seen with the naked eye and many times cause a great deal of alarm. This need not be since they are definitely far more of a nuisance than harmful. They can be disposed of in many ways without too much trouble. You can take your plant to the kitchen sink and set the pot under a fine warm spray, washing them down the drain. They can be eliminated also by the use of Optox or a weak Nicotine solution used as a spray.

FISCHERS DOUBLE LIGHT LAVENDER

GREENHOUSE THRIP

Thrips are very small insects, barely visible to the naked eye. They are about 1320th of an inch long, with a narrow winged body. They also feed by sucking the juices from the plant tissues. In Saintpaulia, culture, we are not bothered too much in the home, if the plants are selected from a reliable grower.

Thrip damage is distinguished by silvery bleached spots on the leaves somewhat resembling the appearance of fine Parchment paper. Blossom development is also impaired. Compared with Mealy Bug and Mite, the Thrip is not regarded as dangerous, if preventative and control practices

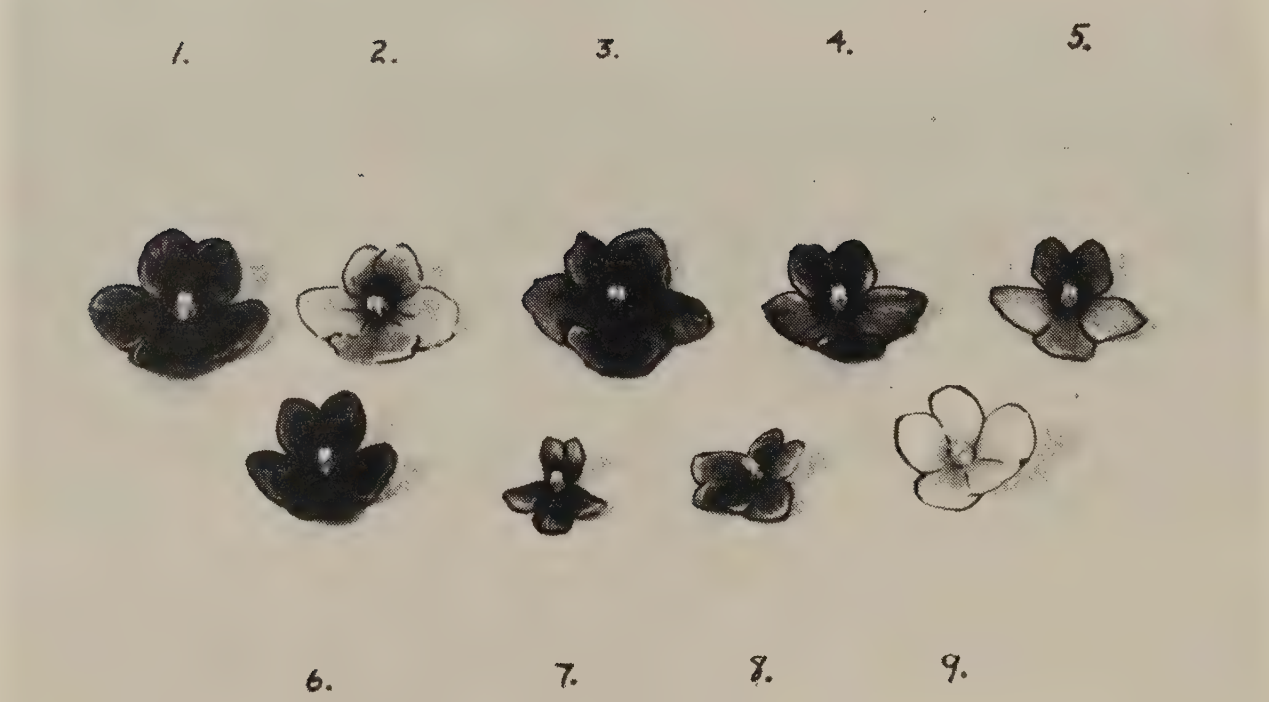
are carried out. A solution of Nicotine Sulphate will give satisfactory results in the home.

BROAD MITE

Broad Mite is very similar to the Cyclamen Mite, but usually feeds on the bottom of the outer leaves, instead of the heart growth. It can be detected by a silvery blistering effect on the leaf.

The leaf may also become very brittle. Here again we are not too worried about it, as this insect occurence is rare in proportion to Mite and Mealy Bug. The control in the home can be had with a light dusting of Sulphur (powdered) over the entire plant.

VARIATIONS OF BLOOMS



1. PURPLE GIRL
2. AMETHYST AMAZON
3. DU PONT BLUE
4. ORCHID BEAUTY
5. BI-COLOR
6. MENTOR BOY
7. KEWENSIS
8. BLUE EYES
9. PINK GIRL

SOIL

Potting soil is the all important factor to the success of your growing plants. Everything else that you might do is to no avail if you don't begin with a good properly balanced potting soil.

Let us start with the pH of the soil. The symbol pH is used to designate the potential hydrogen ion concentration in the soil, that is, the range of acidity and alkalinity. pH 7 is neutral on the scale. Below it is acid and above it is alkaline. Most all plants grow best on the slightly acid side of the pH table. St. Paulias are in the plant group that prefer and need a pH of 6 to 6.8 to maintain good growth.

The three major nutrients in the soil are nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus plus several of the minor elements including calcium, iron, boron, sulphur, and magnesium. All of the above elements can be added to the soil in forms of chemical compounds. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen is derived from the air and water, with the aid of sunlight. The process of transforming sunlight, air, and water into plant food through the leaf structure is known as Photosynthesis. All the above elements and plant functions are active only when the soil is in a good physical condition.

Phosphorus is a plant food that seems to be lacking most in all types of soils. For St. Paulias, it is one of the dominating factors to stimulate good root systems and maturity in the plant, thereby causing the plant to bloom abundantly. The pH should not be much higher than stated in the previous paragraph, for at pH 7.3 the phosphorus locks up with the calcium and forms the insoluble compound calcium phosphate. On the other hand if the pH is too low, it again locks with the soil iron. Nitrogen and potash are not affected by the pH range too much as in the case of phosphorus, but they will not be utilized by the plant if the acidity range varies too much either way.

A good soil mixture is prepared in the following way. Two parts good garden loam. Two parts of well rotted cow manure. One part peat humus. One part sand. This gives a soil mixture that is high in humus content, which is very important.

After mixing the constituents, the next step is soil sterilization. Different methods are used to accomplish this task. Several chemicals are now on the market, but steam sterilization and oven baking are the two best ways to do a complete job of eliminating fungus, weed seeds, insects, and nematodes or any other soil born pests. After sterilizing, the soil should stand without being used, for it has been shown that steaming releases the nitrates in the soil to a point where they become very toxic to plants and will injure the root systems. If the soil is used immediately, the micro-organisms that feed upon the humus and convert it to plant food are temporarily inactive, and some time must elapse till they are again useful in manufacturing plant food. Small portions of soil can be sterilized in your oven in the following way. Bury a small potato in the pan of soil. Heat the soil until the potato is done, and in most cases this will be time enough to do a good job of sterilizing. If the soil must be used immediately, leach the soil by drenching with water, thus removing the toxic salts produced by steaming. Up to now there has been no mention of fertilizer being added to the soil.

LADY GENEVA PAT.

Rooted cuttings and small plants should not have any fertilizer added, especially nitrogen. The soil mixture as prescribed above has enough nutrients in it when the micro-organisms become active and break down the humus to release the plant food. For larger plants, a three inch pot of 4-12-4 fertilizer may be added to about two bushels of soil. Additional feedings may be made later on in the form of liquid fertilizer added to the pot in sufficient amount to fill the pot from the soil level to the rim, this may be used at intervals of about ten weeks, or whenever your plant shows a nutrient deficiency. Liqua Vita or any other completely soluble plant food may be used for the supplement.

POTBOUND CONDITIONS AND POTTING

One of the most important factors determining the amount of bloom found in our greenhouses, when soil, light and humidity are favorable, is the degree to which a plant is potbound. Potbound meaning the condition that exists when a plants root system developes to the extent that the roots finally crawl around the outside of the soil and touch the pot in the search for food. To determine when a plant is potbound, remove it from the pot, and if the soil remains together and the roots are showing, your plant has arrived at this stage, and is ready for a larger pot. The foregoing paragraph brings us to the topic of pot sizes. The common tendency is to put a small plant into a large pot. This however is the wrong thing to do, since we have already told you that you will get far more bloom from a large plant in a small pot. Regarding pot sizes, when a cutting is taken from the rooting medium it is placed in a 2 or 2 1/4" pot with good soil and no fertilizers added. Likewise a 2" pot is again used when a cutting is divided. Cuttings should be potted in single crowns to get the best in bloom and conformation.

When your plants have reached the potbound stage and are ready to be repotted, we graduate only 1" at a time, from a 2" to a 3" and a 3" to a 4" pot. Rarely does a Violet plant exceed a 5" pot. Repotting a plant when it has sufficiently filled the original pot with roots is a must, to promote healthy and attractive developement. In the case of taking a cutting from the rooting medium, care should be taken to shake most of the vermiculite or sand from the roots, without damaging them in any way. A fairly coarse soil is best, for you don't want the soil too firmly packed around the roots. The soaking of the soil will tend to settle it enough to provide a firm but porous growing medium. By tapping the bottom of the pot on a solid surface, you can settle the soil enough to give it a good physical condition for the tiny roots to filter through and develop in.

The depth of the cutting should be close enough to the surface so the shoots don't have too far to travel, thus reducing the danger of rotting to a minimum. In all phases of potting the soil should come within 1/4" from the top of the pot, the latter to provide room for fertilizing and treating with Selenate etc. When the cutting has attained the size that you can easily distinguish each individual crown it is ready to be divided. Better results will be gained if you do not allow the cuttings to get too long and spindly before dividing them. The heighth of from one to one and a half inches is preferred. Here again the 2" or 2 1/4" pot is the most desirable to use. Remove the cutting from the pot with all roots intact and gently pull the cutting apart at the base of the plant, trying to retain all the roots that you possibly can on each crown.

Your ability to divide cuttings will depend on your patience, in separating roots and leaf stems. Extreme care at this time will pay you well in the amount of plants you get from a cutting. After dividing you are now ready to pot. Again we stress the importance of not packing your soil around the tiny new plants too firmly. The transition from a cutting to a single crown plant is done when the plant is at the most rapid and tender stage of development. This is the time you will either start a healthy plant or kill one by excluding the necessary oxygen from the soil by packing it too tightly. By holding the plant over the center

of the pot and allowing the soil to filter in and around the roots until it has reached within 1/4" from the top of the pot and gently tapping the bottom of the pot on a solid surface to firm in the soil. Then if it is necessary to add a little soil to bring the soil up to the level again you may do so. In repotting the soil should always have moisture in it, and one should never attempt to repot with powder dry soil.

Test the soil in this manner. Put some into the palm of your hand and squeeze it into a lump. If it holds together in a lump yet crumbles apart at the touch it is in proper condition for planting. Soil that is too wet is not to be used since it would tend to pack too solidly around the roots.

PURPLE MENTOR BOY

After potting the small divided cuttings, we usually water the plants by sub-irrigation, depending on the capillary action to supply the water to the soil from soak trays. Avoid overwatering in this operation. Allowing the plants to absorb only enough water to bring the moisture to the top and then remove them immediately. Watering this way instead of from the top preserves the proper physical characteristic of the soil until the root growth has started.

In repotting larger plants not quite as much care need be exercised. Start by removing your pot bound plant from the original pot without taking the soil apart, fill the larger pot with about an inch of dirt in the bottom. Then set the plant in the center of the larger pot and fill the soil in around it, pressing the new soil in firmly, to make a good base for the plant. Be sure not to set the plant too deep, always keep the heart at slightly above soil level. This reduces the danger of Crown Rot. Your plant may now be watered as described before.

In the case of large multiple crown plants that are out of bloom, allow the soil to become quite dry, then remove the plant from the pot and break the sections gently apart as you did with the rooted cutting. Pot each one separately in a small pot and allow them to re-establish their root system. In the event one of them should have to be removed by cutting with a knife, it may be rerooted by placing it in water or a rooting medium until it has rerooted, and then planted.

Do not confuse multiple crowns with suckers. In some cases suckers can be rooted, but the wisest thing by far is to remove them when they are barely detectable, being sure they are suckers and not blossom buds. They are of no benefit to the plant and will stop blossom development if allowed to grow wild. They can be very easily removed when they are tiny with the point of a pencil or other similar object without harming the plant.

LEAF CUTTINGS

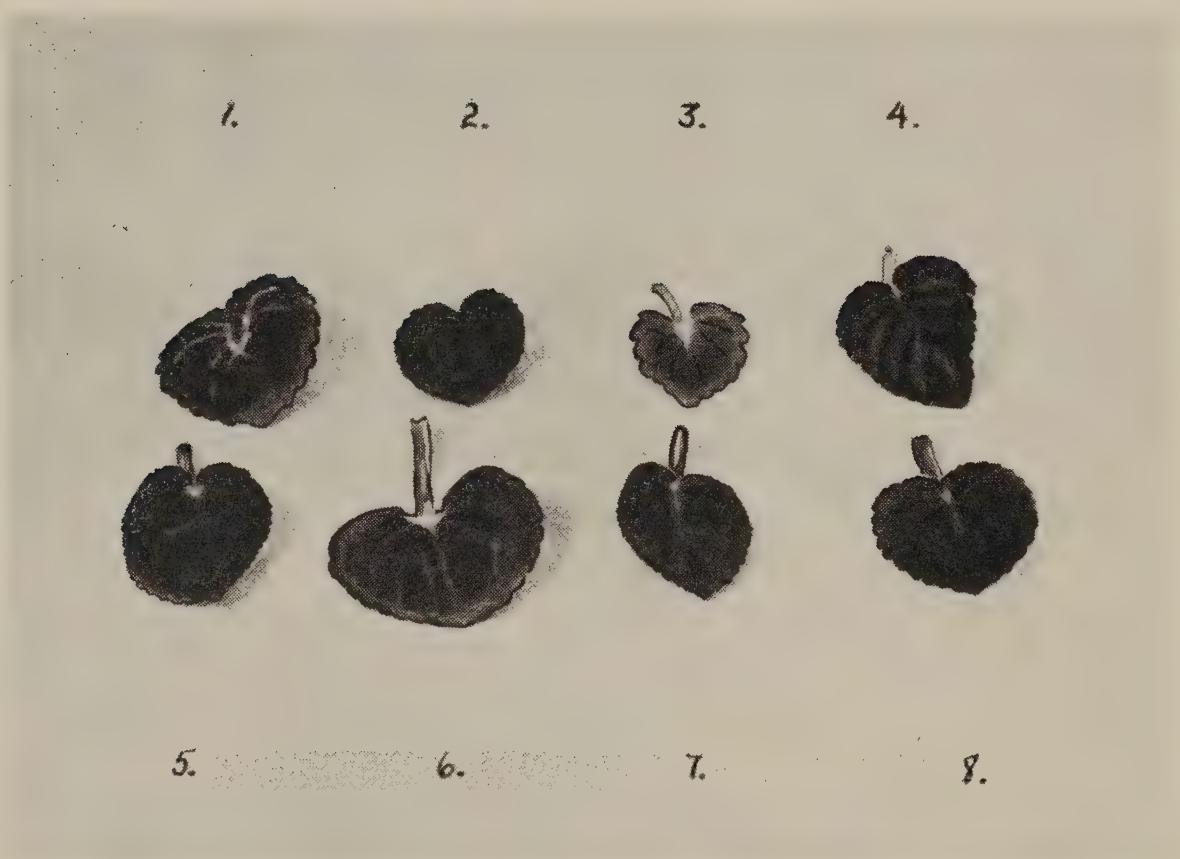
Propagation by leaf cuttings is the means used to carry on the individual characteristics of the parent plant. This does not prove true in all cases. Some parts of the plant may sprout. New plants are originated in this manner, which is known as mutation.

The other method of producing new varieties is by Cross Pollinating. Cuttings are chosen from the plants showing the best and most desirable features. They can be older leaves if in good health or of medium size and age, the latter size being preferred. It is advisable to leave one and a half inches of stem on the leaf. This allows more room when the tiny plants appear.

A leaf cutting without a stem interferes with potting when placing it into a 2" pot. Sand, peat and vermiculate are all good rooting mediums. A flat, or pan with bottom drainage is filled with 2 1/2" of preferred rooting medium, water thoroughly and allow to drain before placing leaves into it. Then insert the cutting one inch deep, spacing them to allow enough room for the leaf to throw its tiny shoots. Keep the medium moist at all times but never soggy or wet, even if the leaves appear wilted for a few days or so. After they have taken root, or in about

five weeks they should be fed a weak solution of liquid fertilizer every three weeks. They may be left in the flats or trays until the tiny plants are approximately 1 1/2" tall , then split up and transplanted as described in the article on repotting. The cutting may also be potted before the tiny plants appear above the surface if you desire. Either way is satisfactory, however the former method is safer and more to be desired. Rootone is a good rooting stimulant when used as directed.

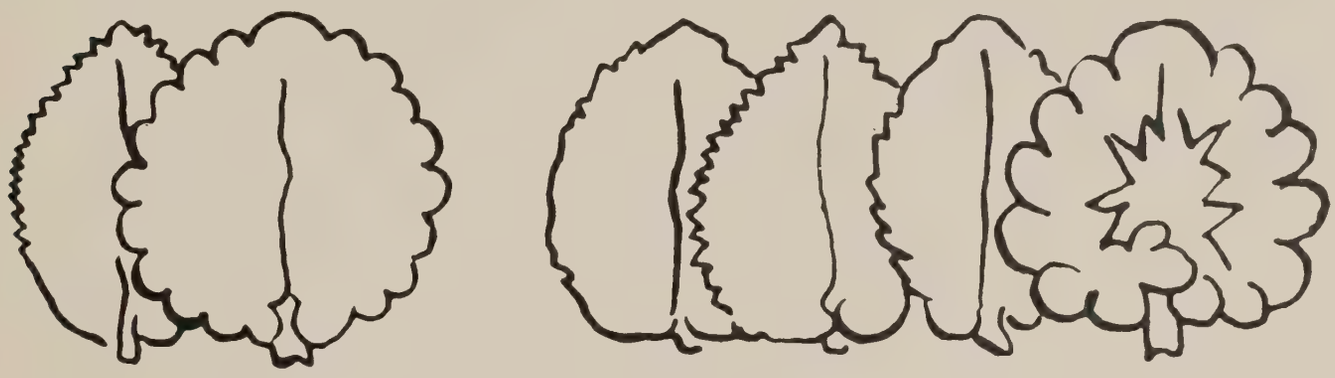
VARIATIONS IN LEAF PATTERN



1. LAVENDER GIRL
2. AMAZON NEPTUNE
3. OLD LACE
4. RUFFLES
5. BLUE EYES
6. GYPSY ACTRESS
7. FREIDA
8. DU PONT

LEAF FORMS

TROUGHED SPOONED WAVY BENT



SCALLOPED CRENATE

OBOVATE OVATE NARROW OVATE BROAD OVATE

CORDATE RHOMBIC ROUND

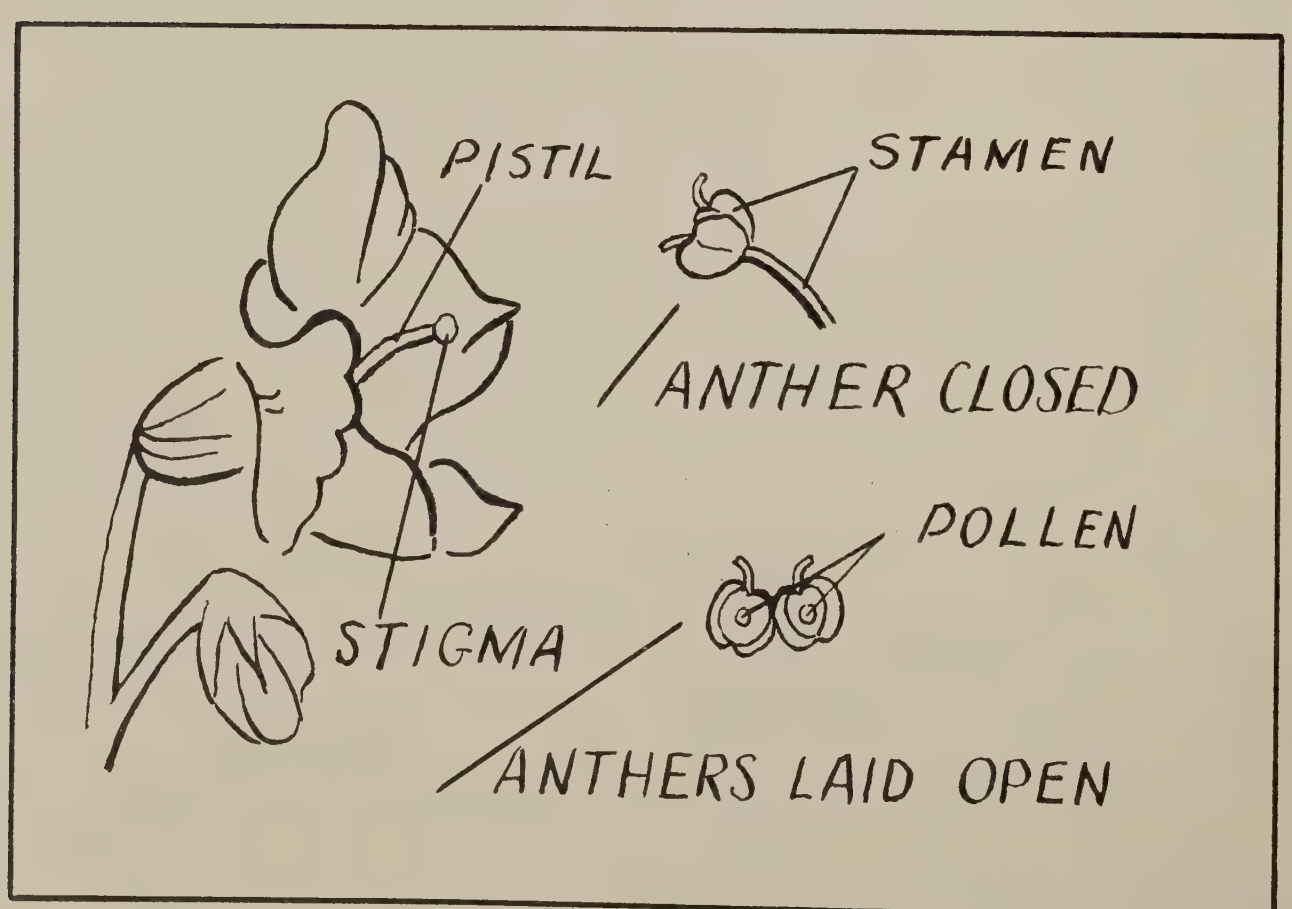
CROSS POLLINATION

Cross pollination is accomplished by introducing the pollen from one variety of a species to the stigma of the other chosen parent plant. We will try to summarize the Botannical characteristics which are the main ones necessary to carry on successful plant breeding. The first part of the blossom you will note is the calyx, the tiny green protective covering which conceals the bud in the early stages of development and provides the base for the blossom. Next, the petals which provide the target for helpful insects so that they might carry on the job of pollinating in a natural state. The Saintpaulia however is a bi-sexual plant and is self-pollinating unless this process is interrupted and pollination done by hand. There are four pollen sacks or anthers in the center of the flower, which, along with the filaments make up the stamen or male organ.

The pistil is the female organ comprised of the stigma, style and ovules. The stigma is the part on the tip that develops the sticky surface that catches and holds the pollen before it starts its travel down into the style on the way to the ovule. Once it reaches the ovule the actual fertilization takes place.

A period of from six to nine months is required to produce mature seed pods. These are then removed from the plant and allowed to ripen for a short period of time before they are planted. From here on is where you will begin to realize just how good or how poor a job you have done.

You may have something most startling to the Violet world, and, as



BROWNS OLD LACE

has many many times been the case, you may have a hundred plants no different than the one parent or the other. However if great care is taken in the process of cross-pollination, one can almost be sure there will be some reward, no matter how small.

When seed pods are in the process of developing it is wise to keep the plant in a slightly drier state than usual, and all new blossom buds should be removed to allow all the energy to go into the new seed pods. By no means attempt to move your plants about but treat them kindly and do not disturb them any more than is absolutely necessary. Good luck to you with all of your efforts in the development of newer and finer things in the Violet World.

DUPLICATIONS OF VARIETY BY NAME

AMAZON BLUE -	Blue Boy Supreme.
AMAZON PINK -	Pink Beauty Supreme.
AMETHYST -	Light Orchid, Orchid Beauty, Orchid Lady, Dark Amethyst.
BI-COLOR -	Red Bi-color.
BLUE BOBBY -	Low Cluster Blue and Blue # 2
BLUE BOY -	Blue Darling, . Slight variations are Blue Boy Profuse and Blue Boy improved.
BLUE GIRL SUPREME -	Amazon Blue Girl.
BLUE SCOOP -	Blue Scoot and Chicago Scoot
BLUE TREASURE -	Blue # 3.
BLUSHING MAIDEN -	Blushing Lady, Blush Beauty, Blush, Blushing Bride, Blush Pink, Maiden Blush.
BLUSHING MAIDEN SUPREME -	Amazon Blushing Maiden.
COMMODORE -	Commander and Dickson's Purple, Commandoe.
DU PONT LAVENDER PINK -	Du Pont Pink.
DOUBLE BLUE BOY -	Double Duchess, Double Russian, Silver Wings, Double Dipper, Double Warrior.
DOUBLE ORCHID -	Double Red., Regal Wine and Double Mary Wac.
DOUBLE LIGHT BLUE -	Fischer's Crystal Blue.
DOUBLE DARK LAVENDER -	Fischer's Masterpiece.
DOUBLE LIGHT LAVENDER -	Fischer's Creation.
FREIDA -	Red Ionantha.
IONANTHA -	(Light Blue)- Amarantha, Lavender, Rhodes # 1.
MY LADY SUE -	Burgundy.
ORCHID BEAUTY -	Rosy Blue, Orchid Queen, Trilby, Plum, Plum Pink, Orchid Red, Vivid, Betty Jo, Mary Wac and Vivid Plum.
NORSEMAN -	Ozark Skies.
ORCHID GIRL -	Red Girl, or Red Headed Girl.
ORCHID BEAUTY SUPREME -	Amazon Red.
PINK BEAUTY -	Pink Lady and Pink Perferction and Amarantha Pink.
PINK GIRL -	Pinkie.
PURPLE BEAUTY -	Royalty.
PURPLE MIST -	Mentor Boy.
PLUM SATIN -	Mauve.
QUEEN NEPTUNE -	Same as Double Neptune.
ROYAL SUNSET -	Black Knight, Storm King, Viking.
STARLIGHT -	Waterlily.
SKY BLUE -	Tinted Lady, Flint Lady and Grey Blue.
SUMMER SKIES -	Lithium.
WHITE LADY SUPREME -	White Lady Amazon.
WEST COAST AMETHYST -	Pink Amethyst or Jessie.
RED SPOON-	Lancaster Red